

## PLAN DRAFTED FOR NATIONAL COUNCIL TO SIT AT PEKING

Minister Of Interior To  
Decide on Qualifications  
Of Representatives

LIMITED TO YEAR  
Parliament to be Summoned  
As Soon As It Ends  
Session

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 8.—According to the Chinese newspapers, the following are among the regulations governing the convention of the National Council:

1.—The Council will take the place of the Provisional Legislative organ in accordance with the precedent set in the 1st year of the Republic.

2.—Each province will appoint three and each special administrative area two representatives.

3.—The qualifications of representatives will be scrutinised and approved by the Minister of the Interior.

4.—The sessions of the Council shall not exceed one year.

5.—Confirmation of the Cabinet, the declaration of war, the Budget, the modification of the Parliamentary Election Law and the organisation of Parliament are among the chief duties of the Council.

6.—At the close of its session Parliament shall be immediately convened.

General Chen Yi has been appointed to succeed General Li Kai-hsien as Resident General at Urga.

General Fan Chi-kwang has been appointed Deputy Resident General and will be stationed at Ulausatu.

It is understood that Han Shih-cheng, formerly Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, who was dismissed simultaneously with the Minister of the Interior, Sun Hung-yi, will be appointed Vice-Minister of War in succession to General Fu Liang-tsao.

Szechuan Troops Victorious

Chengtu, July 31.—The Szechuanese have defeated the Yunnanese at Tzeng-jung, Jenshow and Kienwehsien, which has caused great rejoicing in Chengtu.

American Banks Willing  
To Make Loan, Dr. Koo Wires

(From the Chinese Press)

The First National Bank, The National City Bank, The Morgan Syndicate and Kuhn, Loeb and Company, of New York, are willing to negotiate with China for a loan, according to advice from Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to Washington. He states that representatives of these banks have already left for Peking and will call at the Ministry of Finance upon their arrival.

Six thousands Peking troops sailed from Tientsin Monday to defend Shanghai and parts of Chekiang.

Austrian subjects at Tientsin held a meeting Tuesday and it was decided to ask the Dutch Consulate to take over their interests following the declaration of war by China against Germany. They desire to be protected by Chinese Police and take quarters with their German allies.

The Cabinet at its meeting Tuesday accepted the suggestion of the Ministry of Interior for handling the Germans and Austrians in China according to the Japanese system. It was also decided to appoint certain officials to take charge of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank.

Wang Tai-hsien, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will resign and Liang Chi-chao will be appointed to the post. Hsung Shih-ling will succeed Liang as Minister of Finance.

Yangtseh, Tongchialiang and Tuhungchiao, all suburbs of Tientsin, have been flooded and numerous houses and farms have been washed away.

The Peking-Hankow Railway will be completely repaired and will be ready for communication in two weeks. At present communication is only possible between Peking and Ching-feng.

A Peking report states that Sir John Jordan is expected to return to

## U.S. Consul Makes Protest To Municipal Council On Conduct Of Ting Hwai Trial

Mr. Sammons Officially Declares Hearing Was Irregular  
And Breach Of Faith

The Municipal Gazette today makes public an official letter from American Consul-General Sammons to the Municipal Council in which Mr. Sammons formally records the objection of the American Consulate to the irregularity of the trial of Ting Hwai. He also declares formally that the trial was a violation of the promise made by the Police that a fair and regular hearing would be given.

Mr. Sammons' letter is in reply to one from the Municipal Council asking for an explanation of statements made by THE CHINA PRESS.

Mr. Sammons not only corroborates those statements but emphasises that the American Consulate would never be a party to the kind of a trial that was given by British Assessor Grant Jones.

The Council's Letter

Following is the letter from the Municipal Council to Consul-General Sammons, signed by Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper, Acting Chairman, and dated July 31:

"I have the honor to refer to recent articles in THE CHINA PRESS relative to the preliminary hearing at the Mixed Court of one Ting Hwai, in connection with the custody of the Presidential Seal of the Republic of China.

"I am requested by my colleagues to point out that the allegation of bad faith on the part of the Police in connection with the counter-signature by yourself of the warrant for the arrest is a matter of the utmost concern to the Council, since it would tend to prejudice the good relations existing between the Council and the chief local representative of the American Government.

"I may state at the outset that the Council approaches this matter with diffidence, since, in the absence of any official complaint or other communication from yourself on the subject, it is recognised that, while a misunderstanding obviously exists, the unfair and acrimonious attack made publicly upon the officer concerned may be gross misrepresentation on the part of a press reporter and not the considered view of the American Consul-General.

"Before so doing, I take occasion to invite your attention to the fact that the decision to hand over said

(Continued on Page 2)

## CITES GERMAN PLEDGE AGAINST ANNEXATION

Lord Robert Cecil Recalls Promise  
No Belgian Territory  
Would Be Kept

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—In the House of Commons today Lord Robert Cecil stated that so far as he was aware the German Government has been careful not to remind the world that they expressly promised to Great Britain that not under any pretence whatever would they annex Belgian territory, but from the tenor of communications emanating from sources which are apparently inspired by the German Socialist to attend the conference.

Relying to a suggestion that the new German Government should be asked whether it adhered to this pledge, Lord Robert Cecil said that the British Government had no means of communicating with the German Government.

## Big Armed Band In \$4,000 Robbery

Ten Men Ransack House At  
42 Bing Vong  
Ka

Armed robbers in force ransacked a house at 42 Bing Vong Ka on Tuesday night and made away with \$4,000 worth of jewelry, money and clothing. There were ten men in the band, some armed with revolvers and others with knives. The robbery occurred about 8.30 o'clock. None of the gang was caught.

## GERMAN BUREAUCRATS STILL WIELD CONTROL

New Ministerial Appointments  
Show No Concession To  
Parliamentary Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—The new German ministerial appointments are regarded as finally disposing of the hopes of a concession being made to the demand for parliamentary government. They are also likely to affect the Stockholm Conference, since it is felt that such a body of bureaucrats will not permit any anti-Prussian Socialist to attend the conference.

## HOSPITAL SHIPS TO GET GERMAN SAFE CONDUCT

Berlin Gives Pledge To Spain  
Not To Attack Vessels  
Carrying Wounded

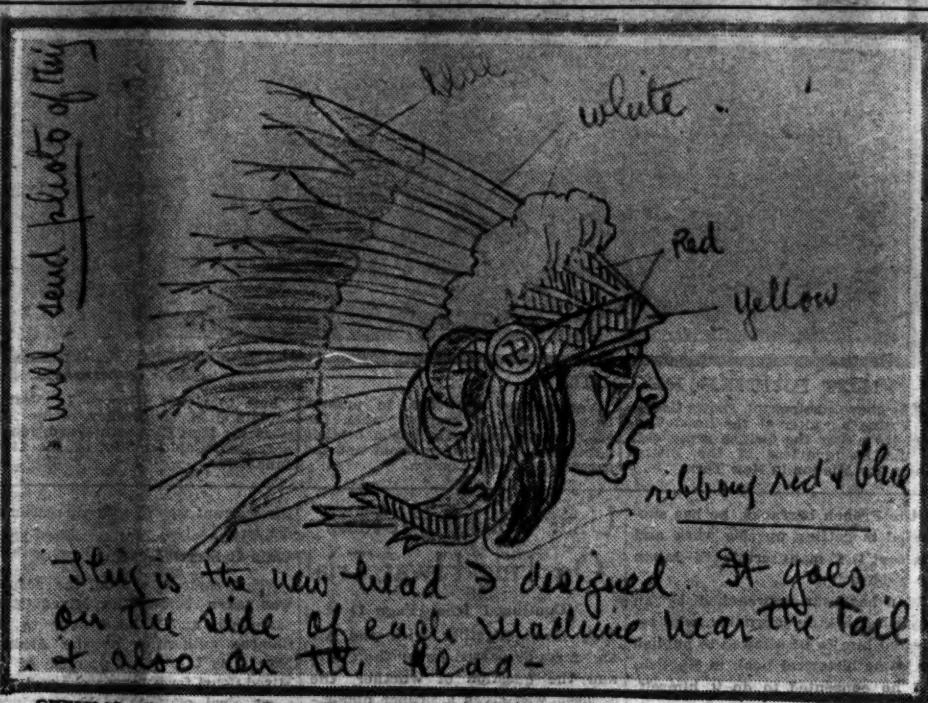
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, August 7.—As a result of presentations made by Spain, Germany has agreed to give safe conduct to hospital ships provided there are Spanish naval officers on board who guarantee that only sick and wounded are carried.

## The Weather

Fine and hot. The maximum temperature was 93.8 and the minimum 77, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 92 and 75.6.

## Fighting Emblem of American Flyers In France



OFFICIAL EMBLEM OF LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE

This Indian head design has been adopted as the emblem of the Lafayette Escadrille, composed of American aviators now flying for

France. The emblem was designed by Corporal Edward F. Hinkle, of Cincinnati, who was a student at the Paris Academy of Design before

joining the Escadrille.

The picture is a copy of an original drawing which Hinkle sent to his parents. The notations in Hinkle's handwriting explain the emblem.

## MR. GERARD REVEALS RAID ON U.S. EMBASSY

Papers Seized On American  
Territory By German Police  
After War Began

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—The Daily Telegraph prints a further instalment of Mr. Gerard's Memoir. The late American Ambassador at Berlin complains of a disgraceful raid made at midnight on the Annex of the American Embassy at Berlin on October 2, 1914, when the German police arrested employees of the Embassy working in connection with the relief of British subjects and seized papers which are universally recognised as being immune from seizure.

The Military Authorities told Mr. Gerard that the raid was carried out by the orders of the Admiralty and Foreign Office, which denied this and made a half-hearted sort of apology. Mr. Gerard finally agreed to forget the incident at the urgent request of Herr Zimmermann, then Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Gerard contrasts this treatment with the manner in which America treated the notorious German spy, von Igel, in New York.

Mr. Gerard's revelations altogether

constitute a string of confirmation of previous accounts of German duplicity and disregard for international courtesies

## Dr. Morrison Sells His Famous Library To Japanese Banker

Notable Collection Of Oriental  
Literature To Be Moved  
To Tokio

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, August 8.—Baron Iwasaki, a director of the Mitsui Bishi Company and the Yokohama Specie Bank, has purchased Dr. Morrison's famous library for £35,000. The library will be erected in Tokio, will be known as Dr. G. E. Morrison's Library and will be kept intact and always open to serious students.

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LOSSES IN EAST AFRICA  
HEAVY ON BOTH SIDES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

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British Occupy German Ad-  
vanced Positions But Fail  
To Take Main Lines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—An official despatch from East Africa reports:

After occupying the enemy's ad-

vanced positions south-westward of

Lindi we attacked his main positions on the Muhimbila, but were unable to obtain a decision despite severe fighting with considerable losses on both sides.

We have reached the Msindye River in the Kilwa area.

We are pressing back the enemy towards Mahenge. A strong force is engaged southward of that point.

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Entente Ministers  
Confer In London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—The French Premier, M. Ribot, has arrived in London and conferred with the members of the War Cabinet.

He attends an important Allied conference today.

M. Ribot, the French Premier;

Baron Sonino, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Paschitsch, the Servian Premier, and other rep-

resentatives of the Allies conferred with Mr. Lloyd George, the other members of the War Cabinet and other Ministers at Downing Street this morning.

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NEW RECRUITING CONTROL

Responsibility Transferred To Civil-  
ians By British Cabinet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that the Cabinet accepted the principle of the transfer of the re-

sponsibility for recruiting to civilian

control.

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MAIL NOTICES

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Aug. 9

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Aug. 10

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Aug. 13

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 16

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per O.S.K. s.s. Panarea M. Aug. 11

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Aug. 13

For P.M. s.s. Venezuela Aug. 18

For Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Aug. 21

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Aug. 31

## ULL IN FLANDERS FORCED BY LAKES IN BATTLE FIELD

Elements Prove Strongest  
Defense Of German  
Lines In Belgium

## TROOPS SUFFERING

French Front Is Active,  
With Counter-Attacks  
By Teutons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states that there is nothing to report.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig later reports:

There have been the usual reciprocal artillery actions.

A German official communiqué reports:

The enemy bombarded our positions

## APANESE EMPEROR ANSWERS KING GEORGE

**Victory Of Allies Assured, He Says In Anniversary Message**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, August 7.—The Emperor's reply to King George reads:

"Your Majesty's stirring words of assurance and confidence, for which I sincerely thank you, are doubly welcome as they exactly express the sentiments entertained by myself and my people relative to this conflict."

"The splendid bravery of your sea and land forces has added glorious pages to history and the unity and high endeavor inspiring your people has been admirable: the result of their indomitable energy is evident and the complete victory of ourselves and our Allies is looked for at no undistant date."

## Plan Drafted For National Council

(Continued from Page 1)

China and resume his office as British Minister.

Negotiations on the proposed Tls. 20,000,000 Bank of Communications loan from Japan have been suspended on account of interference by the Nippon Government.

A great change is expected to be made among the Customs officers throughout the Republic on account of the declaration of war.

The Ministry of Navy has requested the Ministry of Finance to remit Tls. 1,000,000 for emergency expenses of the Navy upon the declaration of war.

## Tuan Declaring War On South, Says Chinese Press

The mandates gazetted Monday for the appointment of Wu Kuan-shin as Inspector-General of Hunan, as well as Investigation Commissioner of Szechuan and the appointment of Fu Liang-wei as Hunan Tuchuan are regarded by the Chinese press as an ultimatum to Hunan and Szechuan by the Peiyang Party.

The Shun Pao says in its comments: "We are on the eve of war against a foreign power, but internally we are at war with our own people of our own people with all might and main. The appointment of Li Ching and Chen Kuan-yuan as Tuchuns of Kiangsu and Kiangtung, respectively, gives the Peiyang faction a further grip over the provinces."

"But when Fu Liang-wei becomes Tuchun of Hunan and Wu Kuan-shin moves into Szechuan with his army, it will be equivalent to the declaration of war against Hunan and Szechuan. Hunan has been always under the influence of the Kuomintang, while its Tuchun, General Tai Yen-kei, has been a pro-Southern official. To remove him will irritate the South all the more."

The Eastern Times comments: "The Peking Government has decided to ask Wu Kuan-shin to march against Szechuan with troops, while General Yung Kai-wu of the Szechuan forces is awaiting his arrival at Beli-chen for a hostile engagement. It is certain that fighting will take place between Peiyang and Szechuan troops."

The Republican Daily News says: "While the declaration of war against Germany is under discussion, the Tuan Cabinet is actually executing its plan for war against the provinces."

"Today the Peking Government dismisses Tuchun Tai Yen-kei of Hunan and sends the tool of Tuan, Fu Liang-wei, who was the manager of the demonstration by the so-called petitioners in front of the Lower House. Further, the brother-in-law of Tuan, Wu Kuan-shin, is appointed Inspector-General of the Upper Yangtze as well as Investigation Commissioner of Szechuan. There is no doubt that that war has been declared against Hunan and Szechuan."

The Sin Wan Pao says: "The declaration of war against an outsider is almost certain, as the Cabinet has already passed a resolution and preparations are being hurriedly made to effect the measure. War on domestic provinces is declared when Wu Kuan-shin is appointed Inspector-General of the Upper Yangtze."

## History Of Monarchy Plot Written by Chang Hsun Aide

A fourteen-chapter book entitled "The Monarchical Movement" has been compiled by Wan Chen-shih, the aide-de-camp of Chang Hsun, through whose hands most of the important documents passed both before and after the restoration of Hsun Tung. With his colleagues

## British Drive For Recruits Begins In U. S. A.



FIRST BRITISH RECRUIT.

The above photograph shows George L. Vesine, a waiter at the Hotel Vanderbilt, taking the British army oath at the headquarters of the British Volunteer Mission in New York.

### U.S. Consul Protests On Ting Hwai Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

Ting Hwai, together with the law and facts as passed on by the Court and the question of whether the accused was given a proper opportunity by the Court to arrange for counsel and to present evidence and witnesses; and the general question of the right of asylum, are in no way concerned with the issue which is the subject of your communication. This issue is: "Did the Municipal Police properly carry out the undertaking agreed upon between the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police and the officers of this Consulate-General?"

"I think that the few facts of importance are in substance admitted. When the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police called on the morning of the 20th ultimo with a warrant which he desired should be countersigned, he assured me, in reply to my inquiry, that the usual Mixed Court procedure would be followed. In the absence of the Senior Assessor, who attends to matters of this kind, he would, however, refer the request for the warrant was not then countersigned; and, in fact, was not countersigned by him until his return at two o'clock p.m. The countersigned warrant was left with the Junior Assessor with instructions to deliver the same to the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police on the verbal assurance of the latter that the usual Mixed Court procedure would be followed; and, upon the receipt of such an assurance,

the warrant was shortly thereafter so delivered.

#### Calls It Secret Hearing

"That same afternoon, the accused was taken before the Mixed Court, examined, and handed over to the Chinese authorities at the Arsenal. Now it is the usual practice of the Mixed Court for a person charged with a criminal offense to be arraigned before the Magistrate and the Assessor of the day on the morning subsequent to such arrest. Such procedure affords the accused an opportunity to consult friends, to procure counsel, to arrange for the attendance of witnesses, and to have his case brought up in the public police court at a time and place known to all. Moreover, it is the usual established and prevailing practice of the Mixed Court, in cases of a special sitting of the Court in a criminal case, for notice of said hearing to be posted at the Court in a conspicuous place on the morning of the day of said hearing. In the present instance, it would appear that not only was such not the case, but that no information was given which made possible a proper press report until the morning of the 23rd of July, three days thereafter. I am also informed that the charge was not entered in the

usual way on the charge sheets of the Police which ordinarily are open to the inspection of the public as customarily represented by the press. It is submitted that, contrary to the usual procedure, the hearing, held in the manner that it was, was of the nature of a secret hearing. Under unusual and arbitrary procedure, that may follow a departure from the established, prevailing practice, Ting Hwai or any other Chinese person within this Settlement might be arrested, examined, handed over, and executed before the public, or even his friends, were aware that his arrest had been made. Such was not the kind of procedure to which this Consulate-General was willing to become a co-operating party; nor was it unwilling that the public should so understand its position.

"The Council states that it has required from the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police a full statement of the circumstances attendant on the incident and that it has the assurance that, whatever the meaning which it was understood that officer intended, his actual intention was to intimate that there would be no departure from the usual practice of a preliminary hearing in the Mixed Court. In this connection, it is essential to point out that the only way in which this Consulate-General could be aware of the intention of the officer in question was through the verbal assurances given by him; and that the only criterion by which to determine whether such verbal agreement was properly carried out is by the reasonable construction to be placed upon its terms.

#### Not The Usual Procedure

"This Consulate-General cannot accept the explanation that the conduct of the Police in connection with said hearing was in accordance with a reasonable interpretation of the usual Mixed Court procedure or the 'usual practice of a preliminary hearing,' and while I am constrained to observe, however, that the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police may not have fully realized the nature of the obligation given; as a result thereof this Consulate-General found itself embarrassed to a high degree.

"I note with satisfaction, in the concluding paragraph of the Council's letter, the 'great principle' that no Chinese resident in the Settlement shall be removed therefrom without a preliminary hearing in the Mixed Court; and I wish to make clear that, when such proceedings require, as precedent thereto, the countersignature of this officer to enable an arrest to be made upon American property, this Consulate-General is highly concerned that it shall not in any way be made a party to an unusual procedure out of keeping with the accepted and established principle."

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AND NEW YORK.

## British May Sell Surplus Warships To U.S. After War

'Der Tag' Has Come And Is Britain's; New Naval Base A ample For Whole Fleet

This interesting discussion of England's Naval Position is by Mr. James M. Touhy, London correspondent of the New York World. Mr. Touhy writes from Edinburgh as follows:

What will Great Britain do with her enormous surpluses of warships of every variety when peace once more reigns in the world? It is an interesting problem to which so far no answer has been given. To any one who has had the chance of seeing, first, the great shipbuilding centers where the unrivaled resources of these kingdoms are concentrated with the intensest energy on the production of all manner of warships, and then, even part of its fleets in being, the question of the future of these costly craft inevitably suggests itself. Only a small proportion of them can be kept in commission by this country, if only on account of the expense; there is also the matter of manning them. They cannot be disposed of in any number to any other power, even if any of the European nations are in the market for warships when the war is over. France won't need them, nor will Italy, and Russia apparently won't be buying sort of military material whether she needs it or not. The only other Power that could be trusted with them is the United States; in fact, she would be the most desirable customer in every way.

### Unsuited For Commerce

A certain proportion of the excess ships will doubtless be required by the British Dominions, and if the Germans ever do come out to challenge a decisive fight, heavy losses may be looked for though in British eyes but one end to such a fight is possible. Still, peace will find this country with many more warships than she will know what to do with. If they could be adapted to commercial purposes they would be a great asset. But I am told that this is quite impracticable. They must sink or swim as warships for the term of their natural lives.

But the mighty fleet now flying the British Admiralty ensign has done its job. Its terrific expansion has already killed Germany's dream of ever rivalling British on the sea, much less equaling her. "Der tag" has come, but it is "der tag" of Britain, not Germany. After the war Germany will have neither the money, the material nor the men to continue the competition; even if she should preserve an ambition on which she has already uselessly squandered so much valuable national tissue.

### Ideal New Naval Base

Up here in the north I have visited a subsidiary British naval base which in itself is a liberal education in what this supposedly easygoing, casual, unsystematic island race can do when it is pushed. Before the war this base had been talked about, but very little done to develop its uses. About a quarter of a million sterling was paid after stiff Parliamentary opposition for the site, and the British Government was still sitting down and looking at it when Germany sprung the war. The work of making the base was then taken in hand with a rush. It has every natural advantage for housing and repairing a mighty fleet. The whole of the British Navy might be concentrated in it, leaving plenty of elbow room for free movement. It has at hand the coal, the iron and the varied industries on which ships rely. It has also the quarries to provide the best sort of stone for the construction of breakwaters, quays and docks. Another quarter of a million has now been expended upon it, and, though still unfinished, it has already all the equipment in full working order to give shelter and sustenance to one of the most important branches of the British Navy. It has several dry docks large enough to take any ship built or likely to be built.

These docks are fitted with appliances of the most perfected description for the quick handling of all manner of craft, both great and small. One of these docks was filled, a superdreadnought was floated out, another was floated in; the dock emptied again all in two hours and eight minutes. There is one basin of fifty-six acres, to any part of which the biggest and deepest of battleships can come in under her and steam. In both the dry docks and the basins the old, slow method of warping the ships in is superseded. They steam in, thus saving immensely in time. The draught of water at low tide in the channel of the estuary is 200 feet, while throughout its vast extent there is double the draught of any ship afloat at the very lowest tides.

### Clues To Identity

Although this naval base was not created until 1915, its possibilities as a military haven were discerned as far back as 1270 by some wealthy Jews, who planned to establish a New Jerusalem here with the idea of gathering all the trade of the coast and making it a center of wealth and establishing a safe harbor for their persecuted nation. They had plans for fortifying the headlands and developing the harbors, and were planning a first rate job of it. But the ship supremacy. There are others canny Scot did not relish the idea launched within the last eighteen months which possess vital points of this imperium in imperio, and remained undazzled by all the shekels superiority over the Warspite and her

class. The Germans can test this claim if they like by giving them a chance of fighting.

### Welcome To American Comrades

Everywhere on these British warships the entry of America into the war was the subject of delighted congratulation. The officers know the American Navy, and there are no comrades whose co-operation is more highly valued when it comes to fighting. The Admiral in charge of this base, whose duties are of the most exacting kind, came specially on board the Warspite to welcome the American correspondents while both them and on the cruiser Australia the officers one and all did everything possible to make the visit a pleasant and instructive to the party. Nothing could have exceeded the kindly courtesy which was extended to us. The Australia had no Jutland shell holes to display. With unfeigned regret the officers explained that through a piece of bad luck she was being refitted at the time of that engagement. But she has had her share of fighting in other scrapes. She is a cruiser of a large and formidable type.

the enterprising and far-seeing Jews sought to tempt him with.

I suppose I am not allowed to mention the name of this interesting locality, and as its name has been spelled in fourteen different ways, I should find some difficulty in doing it in any case. Perhaps it may not be giving away any information of value to the enemy or affording him any comfort to state openly and without reserve that Agricola erected a fort here in the first century of the Christian era, or even in disclosing the further authentic fact that Oliver Cromwell found that fort very useful in 1651. Wild horses won't drag from me any further identification marks of this historic spot.

### The 'Destroyed' Warspite

There is something eerie in setting foot on a warship which the German people fondly believe to be resting at the bottom of the sea off the coast of Jutland—though their naval commanders know better. Still, there is nothing ghostly about the super-dreadnought Warspite. She is rather suggests a sort of floating Gibraltar. Her lines are graceful as those of a yacht; she was made for speed as well as gunpowder; yet she sits the water as though she were built into it, and her solidity makes her look immovable. We were taken around this naval colossus by an officer who had the tremendous experience of sitting in the fighting-top signalling the course of the action during the Battle of Jutland. He must have been within an ace of death a hundred times, but he escaped without injury. He said the view of this titanic contest and his work were exhilarating, while the area of visibility was considerable, but as the fight thickened, the smoke and the haze obscured the air. There were anxious moments too.

"When you saw a broadside of German twelve-inchers coming toward you like this," he spread out the fingers of his hand—"and you didn't know exactly where they were going to hit, you felt jolly uncomfortable, I can tell you."

It is quite conceivable. Enough of them hit, too, to give the Germans some warrant for thinking that the Warspite couldn't survive. He took us around and showed us the course of the shells that struck and penetrated. The majority failed to do more than pierce armor plate and rebound into the sea. The shell holes are now covered with patches, all her injuries were made good months ago, and the Warspite looks like a brand new ship.

### Target For German Broadsides

The wonderful thing was that although the Warspite stood the broadsides of all the big German ships while her steering gear was out of order, she had only ten men killed, and six of those were killed by two of the many shells that found their way aboard. There is a small conning tower from which torpedo control is exercised. It contained a Lieutenant, a midshipman, and a sailor. A shell entered it and exploded below their feet. The Lieutenant and the sailor were killed, while the midshipman only had his chin scratched. To make this example of the eccentricity of the results of shellfire the more extraordinary, these three were within a space so confined that they had barely elbow room. Another shell penetrated the side and exploded on the lower deck between the Fleet Surgeon, the Paymaster and the Chaplain—a brother of Arthur Pollen, the well known naval expert. The Chaplain is alive, though he has lost his legs, while the other two officers were blown to pieces. They were standing together in a group.

### Narrow Escape For Magazine

Some of the shells went clean through and one penetrated perilously near the magazine without touching it. That was a stroke of luck; for the rest the Warspite successfully withstood on her own merits the worst the Germans could do to her. Her mainmast—really a derrick—was cut clean through by a shell within a few feet of the deck, falling exactly fore and aft as though it had been carefully lowered into position. On the main deck is the greater part of a German 12-inch shell made fast to a bulkhead where it was found. The other shells exploded more thoroughly and left only splinters.

Needless to say, the hard experience of the battles and the results of shellfire as learned in war have given the British Navy many wrinkles not only in fighting but in defensive improvements, which have been promptly utilized.

### A Stronger Warspite Than Ever

The Warspite, it may interest the German Admiralty to know, is not only afloat and ready to fight again at any moment the Germans come out, but she is greatly improved and strengthened Warspite, and even more nearly impregnable than when she successfully withstood the utmost that the salves of the most powerful German ships could do to her.

But, marvelous fighting machine as the Warspite is, she is no longer the last word in British naval war. The ship supremacy. There are others canny Scot did not relish the idea launched within the last eighteen months which possess vital points of this imperium in imperio, and remained undazzled by all the shekels superiority over the Warspite and her

the same as the Sydney that finished off the Enden.

### Don't Doubt Germans Will Come Out

There seems to be no doubt among the officers of the navy that the Germans will come out again. Indeed, they hate to think otherwise. It would be idle to pretend that this expectation is altogether due to a benevolent desire to see the German Navy live up to its "der tag" pre-emptive aspirations. There is also something in it of a sporting ambition to have a real ding-dong fight as to the finish of which there is a quiet but unavailing confidence. The Germans, who are wise in their generation, probably have a shrewd suspicion of this, which accounts for their affection for the "der tag" pre-emptive aspirations. There is also something in it of a sporting ambition to have a real ding-dong fight as to the finish of which there is a quiet but unavailing confidence. The Germans, who are wise in their generation, probably have a shrewd suspicion of this, which accounts for their affection for the "der tag" pre-emptive aspirations. 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# News and Views in the World of Books

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### Over The Top

Over The Top. By Arthur Guy Empey. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50 (gold).

What might be called the sub-signature of this very graphic account of war as it is really fought says that it is "by an American Soldier Who Went." Mr. Empey's narrative of his service at the front shows that he went "over the top" several times and for varied purposes. Previously he had seen six years of service in the American cavalry and had had ten other years of knocking around the world in any sort of way that would pay his expenses and give him opportunity to rub against all kinds of people. He went over to England and enlisted in the British Army soon after the sinking of the Lusitania and had eighteen months of continuous service. But he went "over the top" once too often, was badly wounded in the taking of a German trench during the Battle of the Somme, lay unconscious in a shell hole for thirty-six hours and afterward recovered sufficiently to write this book.

His work tells the full story of what happened to him from the day of enlistment to the end of his service, and tells it all from the point of view of the man in the trenches, the individual man who is doing the fighting. There have been several such books, but this is different from them all and one feels that, for the average fighting man, it is true than the others. For the man who writes it keeps his thoughts on the job in hand, and he observes closely, but he indulges in no introspection and no philosophy and whatever the bit before him he takes it up with a stout heart and a merry tongue. In no other book that has come from the front has there been so much of soldier humor. Tommy Atkins in proton varieties marches through its pages, of those who shared with him the firing step the listening post, the rest billet, the "cootie" hunt. And Tommy manages to extract some amusement, if no more than a sarcastic remark, out of all but the most sombre happenings. "Cootie," it may be explained, is Tommy's name for the body louse, concerning whose universal prevalence at the front Mr. Empey writes with more frankness than has any other author. Judging by what he says of its depredations the "cootie" has been Russia's most important contribution to the world war.

Mr. Empey writes always with vivacity and with a naive frankness that makes his pages most engaging, however much one may shudder at his

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the subject which brings citizens nearer to the Federal Government than they have been in the generation since last income taxes bothered them.

### LABOR AND LIBERTY

Labor and Liberty. By Samuel Rabinowitz. Brooklyn: Samuel Rabinowitz. \$1.50 (gold).

This is certainly an interesting and probably the first attempt to draft a constitution of an industrial State embodying the principles of socialism. There are forty-three articles of it, spread over 187 pages. And there are more than one hundred pages of commentary and explanation. That there are so many shows that the author thought them necessary to explain himself. His readers, rather than grudge him the space he took, regret that he left the space so inadequately treated. For assuredly he did not explain the obscurities nor remove the difficulties of the plan. He proposes to embody all the benefits of collective industry without the loss of individual liberty. His method is to declare that the defects of existing economic systems "shall" be remedied. The benefits of the existing system he annexes to his own. For example, the State is to provide work for everybody on demand. If overproduction results the product is to be decreased by shortening the hours of labor. That is one capitalist method of remedying overproduction by reducing employment and wages. The plan is not perfect, and it is difficult to find a proposal in the proposal of a Socialist to abolish both scarcity and unemployment. The wages paid in the national shops "shall" be such as to afford all the ordinary comforts of civilised life, while at the same time leaving the State unhampered in its competition with private industry. Otherwise stated the rule is that the State's labor shall never fall short of a point where the annual income of a steady worker (male or female) shall be sufficient to support a family of ordinary size according to the standard of living prevailing at the same time among a majority of the nation; nor shall it rise to a point where the cost price of the completed national products shall exceed the selling price of products of the same kind and quality in the home markets. It is seen that the new regime is not to be started full speed. The two systems are to work together until such time as the fitter survives. Meanwhile the private system is to be subjected to all the impediments of economic necessity. But the new system is to have no troubles in the beginning when it has been removed by edict. "Wages 'shall'" be just right, according to standards which are more obscure than the reasonable restraints of trade, which the courts have not succeeded in defining in thirty years. If there were the least assurance that reformers and lawmakers could enact their excellent intentions there is no reason why we should not be made happy by statutes and constitutions.

The benevolence of the author's intentions may be recognised and the interest of his proposal may be admitted. But it may be doubted that even Socialists would unanimously approve of his constitution, either as an addition to or as a substitute for the one under which we live. It has its faults, but it has fewer, for one reason because it is shorter, and has fewer contentious passengers.

### THE TEACHING OF BUSINESS

Money: What it is and how to use it. By William R. Hayward. Principal of the Curtis Evening High School and Chairman of the Department of Economics, Washington Irving High School, Boston, New York, Chicago: Houghton Mifflin Company.

It is time that business should be

dignified by recognition by institutions of learning. It is suitable that the lead should be taken by the city which has been chief sufferer by uninformed and prejudiced attacks upon business. It was fitting that the first degree of "Doctor of Commercial Science" should be conferred by the New York University upon Mr. Schiff. At the foundation of education lie the primary schools, where it does not follow that business is taught with arithmetic. This little book has been prepared by the Principal of the Washington Irving High School, where 6,000 girls are taught. His fitness for preparing a book of such instruction for school use is vouched for by the writer of the introduction, William McAndrew, Associate Superintendent of Schools. The book itself shows its writer's experience both as a teacher in a private business school and as a capable school teacher. If the Federal Trade Commission may be believed, there are men in practical business who would benefit by such an exposition of the principles of accounting. The official charge is that they sell their goods below cost because they do not know the cost, through failure to practice accounting. It is lamentable that most of women, and that women are customarily uninstructed for that fledgling of a housekeeper, have no slight fear of such topics in a manner both sound fundamentally and not frivolous in reading down to the simple mind. In that respect this little book is a happy combination. Its arrival is welcome as a sign that the movement which first struck our higher institutions is now in the way of reaching even our primary and public schools.

### GIRL'S FIGHT IN TRAIN

R. N. A. S. Rescuer on The Footboard

A struggle between a man and a woman in a railway train compartment, and an attempted rescue by an R.N.A.S. man who climbed along the footboard, were described recently at Dartford Police Court, London.

The woman, Miss Edith May, a typist employed at the Park Fever Hospital, Lewisham, told part of the story in evidence against Bernard Cook, Milton Court-road, New Cross, who was charged on remand with causing her grievous bodily harm.

She said that on June 5 she travelled by the 2.30 p.m. train from Dartford to Hither Green. Just

before the train started Cook entered the compartment and sat opposite to her. He began writing, but presently put away his papers and stood up as if to look out of the window. Suddenly he struck her several blows on the head with some heavy instrument, and when she tried to reach the communication cord he knocked her down on to the floor. When she screamed he put his hand over her mouth. She had been to the bank at Dartford, and had about £50 in her bag.

Ernest R. Hurst, R.N.A.S., described how on hearing screams he got out on to the footboard and climbed to the compartment where the prisoner was. He saw Miss May on the floor covered in blood and Cook standing over her in the attitude of striking. Cook appeared to have an iron bar in his hand. The witness got back to his compartment and stopped the train and the guard took charge of Cook.

A doctor said Miss May had received several wounds which had to be stitched up. Apparently they were caused by a blunt instrument.

The prisoner, who deserved his defence, was sent for trial, bail being refused. The magistrates committed Hurst.

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## RED SOX AND NAVY, BASEBALL BILL TODAY

Cricketers Begin Practice For Saturday's Whirl At The American Game

The unbeaten Red Sox will battle to hold their perfect average when they meet the Navy ball players in this afternoon's seven-inning series tilt. Navy is going along under the handicap of having but one pitcher on the staff since McGhee went on the hospital list and it will devolve on Shorty Hess to officiate for the second time in three days unless the sailors have developed another hurler. Porterfield is the Reds' choice for the slab work. The game is called for 4.30.

Captain Barrett had his cricketers out on the diamond yesterday afternoon getting into trim for Saturday's clash with the ball players. They shaped up very well in the field with some of the baseball men rapping out files and grounders for them. Clifford put up a particularly snappy exhibition in the infield and Barrett took good care of the territory about first. In the field Quayle and Brant collected the long ones.

A tentative line-up of the cricket players looks like this:

Barrett, 1b; Brant, 2b; V. D. Lanning, or Wigton, 3b or field; Clifford, ss; Quayle, E. Olleressen, A. E. Lanning, fielders.

Roberts and Davis, left for the occasion, will form the battery.

### S. R. C. Swimming Events

The following are the results of last evening's swimming events at the Rowing Club:

#### Three Lengths Handicap Final

K. H. Gardner (10 secs.)	1
E. A. Brodie (scr.)	2
A. P. Goldman (8 secs.)	3
K. Mansfield (6 secs.)	0
The times were:—Gardner, 73 1/5; Brodie, 88 3/5; Goldman, 78 3/5.	

#### One Length Back Stroke Handicap

Heat 1:	
K. H. Gardner (scr.)	1
E. A. Brodie (2 secs.)	2
A. P. Goldman (2 secs.)	3
Time: 28 secs.	

Final:	
K. H. Gardner	1
W. M. S. Brand	2
A. E. Donald	3
Time: 26 2/5.	

#### Team Race

A team race of four-a-side was next on the card, and as usual this event was most closely contested, the creek side gaining the verdict over the road side quartette by a touch in 71 2/5 secs.—an average of 18 seconds approximately per length, which is not bad, considering that several of the speedier men did not take part, as they were tired after the two preceding races.

#### Polo Match

There was a shortage of material also for the following item, the water polo match and only six sides were played. Two sides were chosen, the White caps being H. D. Rodger, A. E. Brodie, L. Beres, L. P. O'Driscoll, N. G. Beale and A. N. Other, while the wearers of the Blue were K. Mansfield, J. P. Brown, W. M. S. Brand, T. A. Macdonald, R. W. MacCabe and E. G. Barnes.

The Blues defended the deep end in the first half and scored once with Mansfield and twice with Brand, while Rodger netted one for the Whites.

The sides changed ends at half-time with the score standing:

Blues ..... 3 goals

Whites ..... 1 goal

On the re-start, the Whites made a big effort to equalise, but were unable to beat the splendid defence of Barnes, who, as usual, played a crackerjack game in goal. Mansfield scored again, once, in this period, as did MacCabe for the Blues and Brodie for Whites.

The final score was:

Blues ..... 5 goals

Whites ..... 2 goals

Mr. W. J. Gande referred.

## First Standard Ship Ready This Month

(Reuters' Agency War Service) London, August 7.—In the House of Commons today Sir Chioza Money said that the first standard ship would be completed in August. Its dead-weight capacity would be 8,000 tons. It was not desirable to give its speed.

#### CHURCHILL IN ACCIDENT

His Motor Car Overturned But He and Wife Escape (Reuters' Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—A motor-car conveying Mr. Winston Churchill and Mrs. Churchill was overturned in a collision at Langfield yesterday. Both were shaken but Mr. Churchill continued his journey to London in another car.

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## INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad



### FRANCE'S TRAFFIC SITUATION SERIOUS

#### Freight Congestion In Bordeaux Bonded Warehouses—Huge Rise In Rates

Paris, June 21.—While France is considering transport problems in connection with over-sea commerce, interest attaches to how French inland transport service is being handled.

The American Transport Commission will deal with the military side of the matter, but the commercial side is still to be adjusted.

Mr. Kempton, Paris manager of the Adams Express Company, said in this respect to a Herald correspondent:

"When import traffic from America is transferred from Havre to Bordeaux our company sent a staff of men to the latter city and established offices and warehouses there.

"Owing to war traffic the volume of business so increased that it was quite beyond the scope of the dock accommodation and railroad facilities.

The main cause of the stagnation in Bordeaux was the want of railroad wagons for despatching goods from Bordeaux to the interior.

"Merchandise to the value of many millions of francs is lying in Bordeaux and on the docks without shelter.

Moreover, bonded warehouses are full of goods awaiting despatch.

"Asked about freight rates, Mr. Kempton said: "Freight rates have risen since the war from an average of \$5 per ton to \$60, \$70, and, in some instances, \$80 per ton. Insurance jumped from an average of three-quarters of 1 per cent to 10 per cent and more."

"Where these rates applied to commodities of low value they have been prohibitive. However, we keep importers advised as to the trend of movement, thus enabling them to follow the fluctuations in the market and vary their prices accordingly."

**Great Rise in Freight Rates**

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**Handling Traffic At Bordeaux**

"The Adams Express Company had to face the same difficulties as other forwarders from this port, but, in

### U.S. OFFICERS TRAIN FOR THE TRENCH WAR

#### U.S. FORCE IN FRANCE NOW HARD AT WORK

Washington, July 23.—It is announced that a large group of American army officers are going to French and British schools for a course of instruction in methods of modern warfare. Other details of officers will follow soon, and then room will be made for non-commissioned officers to take a similar course.

Washington, July 22.—A despatch from American headquarters in France states that the troops are now undergoing instruction in the use of grenades in trench fighting, and that a medical inspection just made has shown the entire expeditionary force to be in excellent condition.

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**IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE**

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 9, 1917

**What President Feng May Accomplish**

(Peking Gazette)

VICE-PRESIDENT Feng Kuo-chang, now the Acting President, is in Peking at last. His presence here in the capital as the lawful successor to the Presidential office will undoubtedly remove the mist that has been enshrouding the political situation particularly here in Peking and generally throughout the country. Many important questions have been left unsettled and the excuse has been that it is impossible for the Premier to discuss these questions frankly with the Acting President and so convince him of the necessity of the steps which have been decided upon by the new Cabinet. Now that the Acting President is in Peking it will no longer be possible for him, or Premier Tuan, to shirk responsibility. The nominal and actual heads of the nation must either get on together or not at all. There can be no half measures.

It is the removal of the tension which the public has been looking forward to. The country must go one way or the other. If Premier Tuan Chi-jui thinks it necessary for him to carry on the government with an iron hand and this policy is approved of by the Vice-President, then by all means let this be proclaimed. Whether for better or for worse the question between the North and South must be settled and settled without further delay. For the present, China is virtually split up into several small and independent groups and the control of the Central Government is only loosely binding those groups, which are said to be loyal to it.

Yet China is soon to declare war on Germany and become actually involved in the world-wide upheaval. Japan has laid bare her ambitions and sinister mind and it is time that China woke up to realize the real situation and endeavor, before it is too late, to find a solution not with the aid of the Entente Allies or Japan or any other foreign Power but by her well known capacity to come to a compromise, or if this be impossible, to ascertain by actual test, as the Japanese Prime Minister has said, who is the stronger section to control the situation. If China were not beset with external dangers, if there were no third party watching eagerly for an opportunity to put his fingers into the pie, China might take her own time to fight out the quarrel with doors and windows closed and outsiders barred from view. China is, however, face to face with an open-door policy and a new Monroe Doctrine of the Far East.

But before anything be done it is necessary to have a government. China has now practically no lawful government to speak of. The Provincial authorities are their own masters. The civil authorities are virtually slaves of the military. Nothing can be decided or carried out by the Central Government without the previous approval of the provinces, and the provinces often disagree with the Central Government. This state of affairs is undoubtedly the result of internal strife and political intrigue.

In order to cope with the opposition the Central Government has found it necessary to continually humor certain powerful provincial chiefs in order to make sure of their support. On the part of the opposition, its policy is to upset the Government, which it must be confessed is more of a dictatorship than a constitutional government, by alienating as many of the provinces as possible from the Central Government. Consequently the provinces, instead of being a subordinate factor to the Central Government and the Legislature, have become the main factors in a struggle between the Government and the Legislature. Whichever side secures the support of the majority of the provinces becomes the dictator of the day. With the demand developed the importance of the provinces; and with the increase of their importance there grew rapidly arrogance and independence and finally total disregard for the Central Government and the Legislature. This was evidenced by the dangerous crises, which have rapidly followed one another.

For bringing about such a state of affairs the North or the reactionaries is certainly the worse sinner of the two. It had the best possible opportunity to make good and to work in harmony with the southern radicals but it failed to grasp the opportunity and refused to come to terms with them. When the opportunity for compromise was past it set about to bring a coup d'état. The mistake of the South has been its impracticability, and its failure to measure actual force. When the South had secured a majority in Parliament it thought it had the North by the throat but to its dismay it only got hold of the end of the pigtail of the mandarin, which the latter promptly cut off when he found it a cumbersome appendage. With the pigtail cut off the North has found freedom and it has been using it to the fullest advantage, in fact beyond limit. Be this as it may, the past is past, China has to keep pace with the world and she must find a Government. If the two opposite forces can come to realize their own respective weaknesses and are willing to compromise, then everything may go well with China. If on the other hand the struggle is to be long and tediously drawn out, then one of the two parties must realize that after all the interests of the whole nation are the greater and everything else must be subordinate thereto. In other words when either of the two parties finds itself beaten out of the field or likely to be beaten it is its duty to withdraw temporarily from the fight in order to gather greater strength for itself and to allow the stronger party to prove its fitness to run the Government, as well as to allow the country a little rest.

However, it will be foolish to expect silence from the South if the North remains frugal and uncompromising. It would be not only unreasonable but stupid. The radical has had many ups and downs but past experience has taught him that constitutionalism must eventually win. This conviction has given him unbounded courage and patience. If it be necessary he will keep on fighting for years and years until the dictatorship is overthrown. To tell the South to quit and leave the northern dictatorship alone would be like stopping a steam-hammer by the human hand. It is an impossibility. Yes, the South may be suppressed or even crushed by military force but this is no permanent settlement. The Government will have so much on her hands looking out for the radicals that she will have little time to look after the real and important affairs of the State.

Money so laboriously collected from the people and borrowed at high interest from foreigners will mostly be absorbed in putting down internal rebellion and local disturbances. Our Foreign policy will be conducted not with the view of benefiting the country but in order to oust the opposition. When this state is reached the end of China will be near. Some sort of settlement must therefore be reached. So settled are the questions involved that if the parties are bound to fight they will have to fight it out, not by disturbances and revolutions but by legal and constitutional means, which will not disturb the internal situation or the Government's foreign policy. In plain words the settlement must be such that it will be recognized by the South as a settlement or there will surely be trouble. Taking possession of all the provinces is no settlement. Neither is a patched-up remedy a solution. The thing to do is to arrive at a frank and open understanding. Let the militarists beware the danger of using their force to excess.

A policy of compromise is, however, easier said than done. Let us ask the party in power if it is willing to come to reasonable settlement by yielding to the other. Let us ask the Kuomintang if it is willing to leave the Government sufficient freedom to work if Parliament be recalled or a new Parliament elected on the old election law. Any one acquainted with the temperament of the two parties will tell you that it is hopeless to expect either of the two to yield. Albeit there must be some one who will disinterestedly and honestly mediate. No one is better fitted for this, by virtue of his high office, than the new President, General Feng Kuo-chang. The new President has his shortcomings. Many charges are laid at his door. But it cannot be denied that he is resourceful and clever at the game of mandarin politics. Having been in the South so many years and actually in contact with the radicals and acquainted with their thoughts, the new President is in a better position than the Premier to realize the aims and motives of the radicals. Being brought up among the northern generals and reared in the midst of northern conservatism, the new President knows better than anybody in the South the whims and habits of the North. Added to these advantages he is now the President. On the one hand he will be advising and directing the hands of the Cabinet, and on the other he will be endeavoring to bring the whole country into better harmony. If he is to be accepted on the basis of his speech delivered before his departure from Nanking, we must admit that mediation is in his heart and will be his guiding principle. If so, then there is still hope for a united China.

As nothing can be done by the Cabinet or rather Premier Tuan without the approval of the President, Feng Kuo-chang will be in a position to restrain the hands of the Premier and his colleagues. As soon as he has done this he should be in a position to approach the South with a definite offer of terms for settlement. Up till now the new President has acted with the greatest caution and tact. It is hoped that he will continue to exercise the same care and tact now he is in a position to make better use of these two important qualities. The country does not wish the new President to become hostile to the Premier or any other Premier who may succeed Tuan Chi-jui. Neither do we hope the new President will increase the despotism which now prevails. Having said so much regarding the new President, we deem it an opportune moment to call upon the Premier, the Chinputang, the South and the Kuomintang to see if it be possible to arrive at an understanding through the medium of the new President with each other so as to render Japanese intervention absolutely impossible whilst the European Powers are so closely engaged in their own war. The country expects the new President to bring this about and it calls upon the two opposing forces to assist the new President to make this immediately possible.

**The Road To France**

By Daniel M. Henderson

(This poem won first prize in the recent "War Poem" Contest of the National Arts Club of New York. The Editor.)

Thank God, our liberating lance

Goes flaming on the way to France!

To France—the trail the Gurkha

found;

To France—old England's rallying

ground!

To France—the path the Russians

strode!

To France—the Anzacs' glory road!

To France—where our Lost Legion

ran.

To fight and die for God and man!

To France—with every race and

breed!

That hates Oppression's brutal creed!

Ah, France, how could our hearts

forget

The path by which came Lafayette?

How could the haze of doubt hang low

Upon the road of Rochambeau?

How was it that we missed the way

Brave Joffre leads us along today?

At last, thank God! At last, we see

There is no tribal Liberty!

No beacon lighting just our shores,

No freedom guarding but our doors.

The flame she kindled for our sires

Burns now in Europe's battle-fires.

The soil that led our fathers west

Turns back to free the world's oppressed

Allies, you have not called in vain!

We share your conflict and your pain.

"Old Glory," through new stains and

rents.

Partakes of Freedom's sacraments.

Into that hell his will creates

We drive the foe—his lusts, his hates.

Last come, we will be last to stay,

Till Right has had her crowning day.

Replenish, comrades, from our veins

The blood the sword of despot drains.

And make our eager sacrifice

Part of the freely rendered price

You pay to lift human race.

You pay to make our brothers free.

See, with what proud hearts we ad-

vance

To France!

**Japanese Press Comment****On Topics Of The Day**

Jiji Praises Determination Of England To Continue War  
Until German Militarism Is Crushed Under Foot

The Jiji praises the determination of England to continue the war until the object of crushing German militarism shall have been attained, as shown by the rejection in Parliament of the bill introduced by Mr. Ramsay McDonald with a great majority, as the introducer of the bill embodied in it an extreme idea of peace. England should not rest until the final victory is attained. The present, in the opinion of the Jiji editor, is a struggle between militarism represented by Germany and liberalism represented by England, while it is a war between the Central European powers and the Entente Powers. The situation in Russia is much against the wishes of the Entente Powers and the latter are greatly disappointed. It has added more to the responsibility of England and France on land. The Entente Powers expect much from the two powers. At such a time, it is refreshing to the Jiji editor to hear that the determination of England to fight to the end has not been shaken, as witness the address delivered by Mr. Lloyd George in Parliament the other day. His address has well expressed the sentiment of the British nation, and the rejection of the McDonald Bill was a result of that determination.

**Reviews Progress of War**

The Yamato, commenting on the fourth anniversary day of the commencement of the European War which fell on August 1 says that when the war started three years ago it had been expected that it would end in six months or at longest in a year. But now after three years have passed there is no telling when the war will come to an end. The editor cites figures and reviews various details concerning the war and in conclusion says:

"What we should watch carefully is the offensive position taken by the German army against Russia and the effect of it upon the war situation along the western line of battle. The morale of the Entente armies has been improved by the participation in the war of America. But should Russia be defeated, the situation will become very serious." Do Germans Want Liberty?

The Yodokan comments on the peace propaganda as started by some members of the British Parliament and the opposition to the peace proposals of these propagandists expressed by men like Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Asquith, as well as Mr. Lloyd George, and others. The editor quotes the addresses from the opponents of peace at that time and agrees with them in reality he is approaching the northerners more than the southerners. Feng is leaving Chinling (Nanking) may gain in glory but lose in power. At the same time Premier Tuan's power has been increased thereby. Feng going to Peking will be in a disadvantageous position if he should take any antagonistic position toward Premier Tuan. But at the same time there are many reasons to expect that Feng and Tuan will harmonize rather than disagree. The editor hopes and trusts that they will cooperate, so that the third president may accomplish great things in the administration of the state affairs of China.

The Tokio Mainichi also comments on the Chinese situation and says that generally speaking General Feng's going to Peking means that in reality he is approaching the northerners more than the southerners.

Feng by leaving Chinling (Nanking) may gain in glory but lose in power. At the same time Premier Tuan's power has been increased thereby. Feng going to Peking will be in a disadvantageous position if he should take any antagonistic position toward Premier Tuan. But at the same time there are many reasons to expect that Feng and Tuan will harmonize rather than disagree. The editor hopes and trusts that they will cooperate, so that the third president may accomplish great things in the administration of the state affairs of China.

**Attacks Terauchi's Colonial Policy**

The Tokio Mainichi comments on the political situation in China concerning the co-operation between Feng Kuo-chang and Tuan Chi-jui and warns Japan against lending money or anything to China until the political situation in China shall have been quieted down a little more.

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**BIBLE FORETOLD AIRPLANES**

Isaiah, Jeremiah, Zachariah And Hosea Prophesied Man's Flying

(Philadelphia Public Ledger)

Charles A. Dana, whose brilliant

aspects of the new plan of unification

administerative services in Manchuria

was remodeled after that of Korea

where he ruled as Governor General,

but where he has not accomplished

much in five years except that he

kept that country in peace. The recent

plans for changing the administrative

system throughout Manchuria are

a copy of the Korean system

throughout. Terauchi's ideas are

obsolete and dangerous to follow.

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**English Freemasonry -- A Bi-Centenary**

By Albert F. Calvert, P.M.

Author of "The Grand Stewards and Red Apron Lodge," "The Grand Lodge of England, 1717-1917," etc.

Freemasonry exists in all civilised

countries and its Grand lodges are to be met with in every corner of the world, but the supreme authority of the craft in England, which is now celebrating its bi-centenary, is acknowledged to be the mother of Grand lodges. The occasion is commemorative of an event which, judged by the ordinary standard of time, would be regarded as belonging to ancient history, but it is a comparatively modern occurrence in the annals of an Order which had its origin in the undated genesis of civilisation. Tradition traces the progress of Masonry through all the ages, but it is a matter of historic fact that it was waning to extinction in England at the end of the seventeenth century, and might by this time have been as dead as

## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

## Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## A Series Of Sauces For Desserts

Here are a few "tried and true" recipes for sauces of various sorts, for puddings and other desserts.

Lemon Sauce—Mix together well 1 cup of sugar and 2 tablespoons of cornstarch. Beat the yolk of 1 egg until light and stir into this. Add 1 cup of boiling water slowly and stir until the sauce is thick and smooth; then add the grated rind and juice of 1 lemon.

Custard Sauce—Scald 2 cups of milk. Beat the yolks of 4 eggs until light and mix with them 1 cup of sugar; add a little of the scalded milk and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Then add the remainder of the milk and cook in a double boiler until the sauce will form a coating over the knife dipped into it. Remove from the fire, and stir in 1 teaspoon of extract of vanilla.

Foamy Sauce—Beat the whites of 2 eggs until stiff, then stir into them

1 cup of sugar. Add 1 cup of milk which has been brought to the boiling point and also the juice of 1 lemon.

Maple Sugar Sauce—Boil together for 1 hour, 1 cup of maple syrup and 1 cup of water. Just before serving, stir into the boiling syrup 2 tablespoons of butter. This is delicious with vanilla ice cream and may be varied, if one wishes, by adding to it.

Delicious Pudding Sauce—Cream 1 cup of butter. When very light, stir in gradually 1 cup of pulverized sugar and beat to a cream. Pile up lightly on a plate, sprinkle over with a little grated nutmeg, if that flavor is liked, and chill before serving.

Creamy Sauce—Beat the yolks of 2 eggs until light and stir into them 1 cup of sugar, beating the mixture to a cream. Add to this 1 cup of cream that has been whipped and, last of all, the whites of 2 eggs beaten stiff, and 1 teaspoon of extract of vanilla. This is said to be delicious with chocolate pudding.

Hot Chocolate Sauce—Into 1 cup of white granulated sugar stir 1 ounce of grated chocolate; add to this 1 tablespoon of butter and 1 cup of water. Stir all together over the fire until the sugar is dissolved and then cook, without stirring, until a little dropped in cold water will form a soft ball. Serve hot on vanilla ice cream. It is good on cottage pudding, also.

A Good Hard Sauce—Cream 1 cup of butter and beat into it 2 cups of sugar until it is all creamy; then add 1 egg, beaten until very light, and flavor with extract of vanilla.

Fluffy Sauce—Boil together 1 cup of white granulated sugar and 1 cup of hot water until it threads from a fork; beat in a small piece of butter, also the grated rind and the juice of 1 lemon. When ready to serve, add the whites of 2 eggs beaten stiff.

Ginger Sauce—Boil together 1 cup of white granulated sugar, 1 cup of water and 1 cup of preserved ginger, which had been cut into small pieces, for about 10 minutes. This is delicious with vanilla ice cream—if you like ginger.

Another Lemon Sauce—Cream together 1 cup of butter and 1 cup of white sugar (granulated), add 1 egg beaten well and 3 cups of boiling water. Cook until it boils and thickens sufficiently, and then add the juice of 1 lemon and the rind, grated.

Strawberry Sauce—Cream 1 heaping tablespoon of butter and beat into it, little at a time, 1/2 cup powdered sugar, also the white of 1 egg beaten until stiff. Whip all together until very light; then when ready to send it to the table, beat

1 pint of strawberries which have been mashed.

Golden Sauce—Mix together until smooth 1 tablespoon of butter, 1 tablespoon of flour, 1 cup of white sugar and the yolk of 1 egg beaten until light. When well blended and smooth, add 1 cup of boiling water and again beat until smooth. Last of all fold in the stiffly beaten white of 1 egg and flavor with lemon juice or extract of vanilla, according to choice.

Strawberry or Raspberry Jam Sauce—To 2 tablespoons of strawberry or raspberry jam, add 1 cup of water and 1 tablespoon of granulated sugar; put this mixture in a small saucepan and let it boil for a few minutes, adding 1 teaspoon or so of extract of vanilla. Chill, for this should be served cold.

Pineapple Sauce—Put 1 cup of pineapple syrup into a saucepan and add to it 2 tablespoons of cold water, 1 heaping teaspoon of sugar, 2 tablespoons of grated pineapple and about 1 teaspoon of lemon juice.

Boil for a few minutes before serving. If the pineapple is not very ripe, it will strain the sauce to get rid of the seeds.

Apricot Sauce—Soak 1 pound of dried apricots over night in cold water, then stew until very tender in the same water (the apricots should be thoroughly washed before being put to soak) with 1 cup of white sugar. Mash through a sieve and serve hot. This is delicious with vanilla ice cream, also with cottage pudding.

sweet, more sugar may be needed. Orange Sauce—Squeeze the juice out of 1 large sweet orange and strain it into a saucepan. Add to it 1 ounce of arrowroot, mixed with 2 tablespoons of cold water. Stir constantly over the fire and let the mixture boil for a few minutes. Add 1 tablespoon of sugar. If the sauce becomes too thick, squeeze a little more orange juice into it. Strain and serve.

Another Good Hard Sauce—Cream 2 tablespoons of fresh butter and cook in a double boiler with 3 cups of milk, putting in with it the rind of 1 lemon and 1 teaspoon of salt. When quite done and perfectly tender, add 1 ounce of gelatine which has been softened in 2 tablespoons of cold water, 1 or 1-1/2 cups of sugar, according to taste, and let it cool.

Cream of Rice With Strawberries—Wash 1/2 a pound of rice and cook in a moderate oven, covering the mold with a greased paper. More stock may be added before baking, if desired, or after it is done, in order to have a good foundation for the jelly when the loaf has been cooled and turned out upon a dish for service. Decorate the dish with sprigs of parsley or small lettuce leaves.

Casserole Stew—Cut 1/2 pounds of mutton into small pieces, and place them in an earthenware casserole, with 1 cup of water, 1 teaspoon of salt, and a dash of pepper. Butter a shallow earthenware baking dish and sprinkle about 2-3 of the bread crumbs and cheese over it. Poach 4 eggs and place them on this layer, and scatter the remainder of the cheese and bread crumbs over the top. Dot over with small pieces of butter, and put the dish in a hot oven just long enough to melt the cheese and brown the top, making a thin crust.

Cream of Rice With Strawberries—Wash 1/2 a pound of rice and cook in a moderate oven, covering the mold with a greased paper. More stock may be added before baking, if desired, or after it is done, in order to have a good foundation for the jelly when the loaf has been cooled and turned out upon a dish for service. Decorate the dish with sprigs of parsley or small lettuce leaves.

Casserole Stew—Cut 1/2 pounds of mutton into small pieces, and place them in an earthenware casserole, with 1 cup of water, 1 teaspoon of salt, and a dash of pepper. Butter a shallow earthenware baking dish and sprinkle about 2-3 of the bread crumbs and cheese over it. Poach 4 eggs and place them on this layer, and scatter the remainder of the cheese and bread crumbs over the top. Dot over with small pieces of butter, and put the dish in a hot oven just long enough to melt the cheese and brown the top, making a thin crust.

Meat and Macaroni Pie—Grease an earthenware baking dish—not too large—and line it with plain pastry. Remove all skin, bone and gristle from enough mutton or veal—chicken—to fill a measuring cup 3 full when chopped fine and well packed down. Mix with the meat about 1 or 1-1/2 of 1 cup of macaroni, which has been cooked until tender and cut into very small pieces, and add to it 1 boiled onion, chopped fine, and 3 heaping tablespoons of grated cheese, also 1 teaspoon of salt, 1/2 teaspoon of prepared mustard. Moisten with 1 cup of white stock or cream. Fill the baking dish with this mixture and cover with a top crust. Be sure to prick the pastry well, thus making holes through which the steam may escape. It will take about 1 hour in a good oven to bake this. It is delicious served with tomato or brown sauce.

Herring with Mushrooms—Butter an earthenware baking dish well, and sprinkle over it 1 teaspoon of finely chopped parsley and 1 teaspoon of chopped mushrooms. Clean, trim and remove the heads from 4 fresh herring and score the skin in several places. Place these in the baking dish and sprinkle 1 teaspoon of the chopped mushrooms and 1 teaspoon of the chopped parsley over them and enough dried bread crumbs to cover. Dot over with small pieces of butter, and bake in a moderate oven from 20 minutes to 1 hour. Serve with mustard sauce.

Mustard Sauce—Cream together 1 tablespoon of butter (melt it first), 1 teaspoon of flour and 1 teaspoon of dry mustard. When smooth, stir in 1 cup of water; keep on stirring and let the mixture boil gently 3 minutes. Add 1 teaspoon of vinegar and a pinch of salt and serve hot.

## WHITE WINES

## French:

CHABLIS, Graves, Barsac,  
Sauternes, Haut-Sauternes,  
Chateau-Vedrines, Chateau-

Yquem.

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Dropped Scones—Sift together 1 cup of flour, 1/2 teaspoon of cream of tartar, 1/2 teaspoon of soda and 1 tablespoon of sugar. Beat 1 egg until very light, and stir into the dry ingredients, and then add slowly 1/2 of a cup of sweet milk. Beat until the batter is very light and full of air bubbles. Heat a griddle and grease it well. Drop the batter on it, a tablespoon at a time, giving the scones plenty of room so that they will not run together. Turn when the upper side is covered with bubbles and cook until both sides are well browned. Serve at once with butter.

Cream Scones—Sift together 2 cups of flour, 1/2 teaspoon of baking powder, and 1/2 teaspoon of salt. Rub into this 1 tablespoon of butter. Make a hole or well in the center of this mixture, and pour into it 1 egg and 1/2 cup of sour cream which have been well beaten together, and mix with the other ingredients. When thoroughly mixed, turn out

on a floured board and knead. Roll out the dough until it is about 1/2 inch thick, cut into small rounds with a biscuit cutter, and bake either in a greased pan in a quick oven or, if preferred, on top of the stove on a well-greased griddle, browning well on both sides. Serve hot with butter.

Rice Buns—Cream 2 tablespoons of butter and with it 1-1/2 of 1 cup of sugar. Sift 1/2 of a cup of white flour with 1/2 teaspoon of baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon of salt 2 ounces of ground rice. Add half of this dry mixture to the creamed butter and sugar and also 1 egg. Beat this well, then add a second egg, and the rest of the flour, etc., and beat again until the mixture is very light. Add a little extract of vanilla or any other flavoring desired and bake in a moderate oven, in small cake tins or muffin rings, which have been well greased and floured. This will require from 15 to 20 minutes, probably. If it is preferred to bake it in one large tin, that will take about 1 hour.

A Luncheon Dish of Eggs and Peas—To serve 4, allow 1 cup of freshly boiled green peas and 1 cup of white sauce. Add the peas to the sauce and season with pepper and salt. Let cook for a minute or two, then add 2 tablespoons of cream or milk. When this is hot, turn the mixture upon a hot dish and place on top of it 4 poached eggs. Garnish with slender triangles of hot buttered toast. Perhaps a more attractive way to serve this dish would be to place a round of hot buttered toast on each individual place, pour the peas over them and add a poached egg to each.

Another Luncheon Dish: Eggs in

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Invisible BifocalsSun Glasses  
in  
Various Shades  
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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

## STOCK QUOTATIONS CLOSING

STOCK	QUOTATIONS CLOSING
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	5615
Chartered	259 10s.
Russ.-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 340 S.
North China	Tls. 140 S.
Union of Canton	Tls. 800 S.
Yangtze	\$190
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$143 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 320 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	120s. B.
"Shell"	Tls. 16 B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 47 S.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 36
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 60
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	\$2.45 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$118 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 84
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 73 1/2 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 84
China Land	Tls. 93
Shanghai Land	Tls. 64
Weihsien Land	Tls. 71 B.
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 3
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 162 1/2
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 93
International Pref.	Tls. 64
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 71 B.
Oriental	Tls. 42 1/2 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 136
Kung Yik	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Yangtzeppoo	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Yangtzeppoo Pref.	Tls. 100
Industrials	
Butter Tite	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$93 B.
Green Island	Tls. 6.00 B.
Langkate	Tls. 15 1/2
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$15 B.
Llewellyn	\$60
Watson	\$95 B.
Watson	\$35
Weeks	Tls. 15 1/2 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.30
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 34
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Tol Alang	Tls. 4
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1/2
Chempedak	Tls. 11 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 2.60
Consolidated	Tls. 2.00 B.
Domino	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpang	Tls. 7.10 B.
Java Consolidate	Tls. 19 1/2
Kamunting	Tls. 6 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Karang	Tls. 27 1/2
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 12 1/2
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 7.50
Padang	Tls. 17
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Permatang	Tls. 5
Repar	Tls. 3 1/2
Samangas	Tls. 0.95
Sekee	Tls. 7 1/2
Samambu	Tls. 1 B.
Senawang	Tls. 14
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Malay-pre	Tls. 12.20
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 1/2
Sungals	Tls. 1.55
Sungal Duri	Tls. 11 1/2
Sus Mangals	Tls. 5 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80
Taiping	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Karang Merah	Tls. 1.07 1/2
Gibori	Tls. 19 B.
Zhangke	Tls. 2.15 B.
Miscellaneous	Tls. 5 B.
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shanghai Elec. and Asb.	82
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 70 1/2
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 20 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 50
Shai Telephone	Tls. 80 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 210 B.
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British-American Assurance Co.

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## YESTERDAY'S SILK MARKET

Kind	Chop and Grade	Price	Tls.
Tsai Lee	Gold Killing	550.00	
Steam FIL	Bilhiken, E. 1.		
Open		925.00	
Szechuen FIL	Peony, 1, 2...	780.00	
Tussah FIL	Washington, 1.		
2,		530.00	
"W"		527.50	
	Aug.-Sept. shipments		
Brocach		Rs. 84 1/2	
Hinganghat		82 1/2	
Yoestmal		81	
Acoka		80 1/2	
Naspore		81 1/2	
F. Bengal		78 1/2	
Market Quiet.			

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## U. K. METAL MARKET

REUTER'S SERVICE			
London, August 7, 1917.—Following were today's metal prices:			
I. S. D.			
Standard Copper G. M. E. C. b.			
American Electrolytic 99 99 Copper f.o.b. 137 0 0			
Lead L. R. c. f. per ton Nominal			
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. 30 0 0			
Quicksilver Second hand Ex. Ware-house f. o. b. (1/- Extra in flask) 20 0 0			
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case in lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales (Subject to adjustment when extras and allowances known) 30 0 0			
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less 1/2%) 16 1/2 Nominal			
Standard Tin (Cash) 246 0 0			
Speleer (ordy soft) f. o. b. 52 0 0			
Galvanised Sheets 24 26 5 0			
Gauge f. o. b. 3 Months 242 10 0			

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SOCIALISTS ROUSED  
TO A NEW BELIEF  
IN PEACE CRUSADEStockholm Parley, Seemingly  
Moribund, Revives Under At-  
tack On German Proposal  
And Other Unexpected Events

representative of the American Socialist Party. Reinstein has fought for more than twenty-five years in the United States, and as a result was made a member of the International Bureau, while Davidovitch has credentials as the representative of the Jewish-American organisation that are irreproachable.

By Cyril Brown

Stockholm, June 21.—The Socialist Conference, which appeared to be growing increasingly moribund despite the injection of "Teuton tonic," has taken on a new lease of life, obtaining a world publicity far beyond its intrinsic merits, as the dregs of international socialism continue to drain into Stockholm with occasional arrivals warranting serious attention.

The fact that in the press of the Central Powers, at least, the conference continues to be featured, the papers ringing the changes on the word peace and dinging peace thoughts into the ears of their millions of readers makes it a done factor to be reckoned with, though for actual accomplishment the conference to date amounts to little more than nothing.

Had Seemingly Expired

After having finished with the German majority Socialists and certain Ultra-left Czechs, Bohemians and Ruthenians styling themselves "representative delegations," the Stockholm conference had last week reached the possible extreme limit of one-sidedness.

The views of the Central Powers' Socialists had been aired and immortalised on valuable paper and in part imparted to a bored but otherwise busy world in the form of self-important "official" communiques, and right here the dead point was seemingly reached.

The Dutch-Scandinavian leaders and committee began showing signs of pessimism. There appeared nothing more in sight for them to deliberate or confer about, certainly nothing to warrant them to continue to live in the luxuriously furnished apartment serving as committee headquarters at the expense of the Socialist Party funds and enjoying the rare holiday of a Stockholm summer.

The Central Powers' advocates had pleaded their side of the case to exhaustion, but there was no evidence that the Entente party of the second part would ever put in an appearance or even care to plead before the court of the Dutch-Scandinavian committee.

The Stockholm conference accordingly has been making lately on the professional observer an impression much like that of a fake art auction with insect resulting in a small damage. Speaking generally there appears so far no reason for spinners to have any apprehensions about the New Crop which is larger than the past year and with average weather from now on a good yield is assured. Tientsin section reports heavy floods resulting in a damage of 20 to 30%.

Nothing fresh is to be said about the future course of prices as same will depend more or less on demand for cotton and the outcome of the New American Crop which will influence local prices to a great extent. Tone of market, Quiet.

Suddenly Waked Up

This dead point suddenly has been passed. Almost overnight the local Socialist pessimism has vanished and the conference once more is fully convinced of its own importance, longevity and ultimate success.

This is due largely to the spirited polemic by M. Thomas, the French Minister of Munitions, against the peace platform of Schiedemann, the German Socialist, M. Thomas' conference with the Swedish Socialist leader, Branting, and other benevolent comrades while he was en route from Petrograd; the arrival of Grimm, the stormy petrel of radical Socialism, who was expelled from Russia, and, not least, the arrival of the "American" Socialist delegates, which created a tremendous and thoroughly erroneous impression.

Hopes to Keep Busy

Lastly the Russian Soldiers' and Workers' Committee has opened a publicity bureau in Stockholm and is rooting hard for the coming of French and English delegates. As a result the conference is convinced that it will have enough working material to keep it profitably busy over the summer until the real international conference can be convened in being, either in Stockholm or elsewhere.

For the balance of the week the conference announces important deliberations with the "American" delegation who, despite disavowal from Washington, continue to be taken seriously here.

"Official" comment on Washington's disavowal gives all three of the "American" delegates a clean bill of health, the Dutch-Scandinavian committee announcing that "Dr. Goldfarb has credentials as the

Kaiser Cuts Belgium  
INTO TWO DISTRICTSNames German Administrators  
For Flemish And Walloon  
Sections of Country

Amsterdam, June 22.—An official announcement published in the German newspapers gives an imperial order, dated June 14, appointing Herr Schaebele, a Baden official, as chief of the administration of the Flemish part of Belgium, with a residence in Brussels.

Herr Schaebele's jurisdiction will extend to the provinces of Antwerp, Limburg, East Flanders, and West Flanders, and the districts of Brussels and Louvain.

Herr Hanke, a Prussian official, is appointed chief of the administration of the Walloon District, with a residence in Namur, his charge embracing the provinces of Hainault, Liege, Luxembourg, and Namur and the district of Nivelles.

Herr Goldfarb's latest venture is the issuance of a report to the Dutch-Scandinavian committee calling for the creation of a permanent Socialist committee which shall work for permanent peace.

For the settlement of the issues involved in the present war he suggests a "Congress of representatives of the nations and not of the





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HITACHI MARU	12,500	Aug. 21
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RADO MARU

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Capt. K. Shinohe, Aug. 21, 1917

SHIMIZUOKA MARU

12,500

AUG. 21

Capt. I. Noma, Sept. 17

INABA MARU

12,500

AUG. 21

Capt. K. Higo, Oct. 18

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

OMI MARU

7,000

AUG. 11

Capt. M. Machida, Aug. 11

CHIKUGO MARU

5,500

AUG. 14

Capt. Y. Yui, Aug. 14

YAWATA MARU

7,000

AUG. 18

Capt. K. Yasuhara, Aug. 18

HAKUAI MARU

5,000

AUG. 21

Capt. K. Takanaka, Aug. 21

YAMASHIRO MARU

7,000

AUG. 25

Capt. K. Suzuki, Aug. 25

SHANGHAI-KOBE AND OSAKA LINE. (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU

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AUG. 10

Capt. S. Saito, Aug. 10

KASUGA MARU

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Capt. K. Yagiu, Aug. 16

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AKI MARU	12,500	Aug. 14, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	Sept. 18, 1917
NIKKO MARU	16,000	Oct. 18

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

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T.S. 2107.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

## TIENSIN-PUKOW LINE

## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Lux	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Lux	Mail	Mail
101	8.	1.	0	dep. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central	2230	102.	B. s.
208	85	300	0	dep. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central	1950	720	1960
236	113	635	84	dep. Tientsin-East arr. Mukden	1950	1653	710
239	117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-East arr. Mukden	1920	1645	700
609	1185	620	524	arr. Tientsin	200	1040	
1910	520	2810					
Local	5.			Tientsin-Pukow Line	Mail	Local	6.
B. s.					B. s.		
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr. Tientsin-Central	1705	1613	
725	110	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central	1655	1602	
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central	1631	1547	
1118	1750	—	145	dep. Tientsin-East arr. Tientsin	1048	928	
1457	1500	—	145	arr. Tianshu	806	640	
1801	2021	—	—		8		
7.	220				744	1812	
800	2081	—	—		601	1542	
1039	2221	—	266		349	1311	
1320	1038	—	318		329	1256	
1316	048	—	377		180	1032	
1556	316	—	600		239	810	
1816	450	—	420		10		
630	407	—	—		233	207	
1156	620	—	523		153	144	
1200	640	—	—		190	142	
1657	1182	—	600		166	928	
1846	1300	—	631		153	728	
Express				Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Express	
16.	10.				1.	15.	
B. s.					B. s.	B. s.	
1420	—	0	—	dep. Nanking-Perry arr. Nanking	1410	1415	
2200	1420	—	—	dep. Nanking arr. Nanking	704	650	
700	2100	—	193	arr. Shanghai-North	1415	704	2300
Tientsin-Yenchow Branch Line							
950	1360	2130	6	Tientsin-Yenchow	1110	1807	1807
1032	1450	2220	5	Tientsin-Yenchow	1220	1904	1904
					1210	1904	1904
					1210	1904	1904

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 - train runs on Thursday only. 230 - train runs on Fridays only.

300 - on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B - train has buffer car with regular meal service.

S - train has sleep. accom. 1st &amp; 2nd class. S - train has only 1st class sleep. accm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hauchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

## COUNCIL TAKES OVER FORMER HIGH SCHOOL

Establishment In Western District To Be Branch Of Public School For Girls

The institution known formerly as the Shanghai High School and Kindergarten at No. 88 Avenue Road has been taken over under control by the Municipal Council and will re-open September 13 as a branch of the Public School for Girls, according to an announcement in this week's Municipal Gazette.

Girls under 12 years of age and boys under 9 may attend the school and the Mistress-in-charge will be at the building on Monday, September 3, and Wednesday, September 12, from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m., to enroll pupils and answer inquiries. The monthly fee is \$8, or for Kindergarten children, \$6. A reduction of 20 per cent is made for a family of two children and a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent for one of three or more.

A lengthy correspondence begun last February between the Council and the former High School Committee regarding the terms of the taking over of the establishment is published in the Gazette. On the final terms the Council agreed to turn over \$2,859 in payment of furniture and property improvements and to pay Tia 145 a month rental on the sub-lease.

The following Public Schools for Chinese, it is announced, will re-open for the winter term September 3: Public School for Chinese, Elgin Road; Ellis Kadourie Public School for Chinese, corner of Shanhaikwan and Carter Roads; Nien Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese, Balkai Road; Polytechnic Public School for Chinese, Pakhoi Road. The fee for the term is \$20 payable in advance.

The following changes in the Municipal Staff are posted in the order book for the week ending August 4:

Public Works Department—Assistant Inspector J. Johnstone is promoted to be Inspector from August 1.

Electricity Department—Mr. H. W. Thwaites, Mains Assistant, is permitted to terminate his service on August 18.

Public Band—E. Suezia is re-engaged temporarily as Musician from July 2.

Voluntary War Service—

Educational Department—Mr. H. E. Jones, Assistant Master in the Public School for Chinese, avails himself of the provisions of the arrangement contained in the Gazette of October 15, 1914.

The resignation of Mr. M. B.

Matthews as Foreman of the Victoria Company of the Fire Brigade, has been forwarded by the Chief Officer and accepted by the Council with regret.

Sir Robert Bredon and Lady Bredon are now visiting at Dairen.

The Chinese pedestrian who was wounded during

# Business and Official Notices

## NOTICE

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company hereby notifies that Mr. B. C. Haile has been appointed Agent for that Company at Shanghai, effective August 1st, 1917.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,  
B. C. HAILE, Agent.  
18 Nanking Road  
(Palace Hotel Building).

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., hereby notify that on August 1st, 1917, the agency for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was handed over to Mr. B. C. Haile who has been appointed Agent at Shanghai.

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**ODOL**  
Price \$1.00 per Bottle

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A.14.

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Mr. H. D. Fuller is no longer in the employ of **GETZ BROS. & CO.** OF THE ORIENT, LTD.

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2457.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.  
WESTERN DISTRICT BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Council has assumed the control and administration of the educational establishment at No. 88 Avenue Road heretofore known as the Shanghai High School and Kindergarten, which, until further notice, will be considered as a Branch of the Public School for Girls.

The School will reopen on Thursday, September 12, at 9 a.m. for the reception of girls under 12 years of age and of boys under 9 years of age.

The Mistress-in-charge will be in attendance at the School on Monday, September 8, and Wednesday, September 12, from 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. to enrol pupils and answer inquiries.

The monthly fee is \$8. or for Kindergarten children \$5. for a family of two children a reduction of 20 per cent. and for one or three or more children a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made.

By Order.

E. S. BENELOW ROWE,  
Assistant Secretary.  
Council Room,  
Shanghai, August 6, 1917.

14685

## Steamers

for Purchase or Sale.  
Only bona fide applications will be entertained.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,  
Ship Broker,  
96 Szechuan Road.  
Tel. No. 380.

## Valuable Buildings FOR SALE

Two foreign-style, 4-storyed houses, situated on Weihaiwei Road, Nos. 28 and 29, known as "Tsa Roo," (酒屋), occupying about 3 mow of land, with garden, tennis court, garage, stable, servants' quarters, verandah, electric lights and bells; also gas lights and water; also 5 one-storyed houses, close to the street, rented \$12.00 each. For inspection and particulars, please apply to the Accounting Room of the above address, after 2 p.m.

14645

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We have this day removed to 130-A Szechuan Road, next to the Y.M.C.A. Building.  
All business will be transacted there.

LEE HING PRINTING CO.  
Telephone 3736.  
Shanghai, Aug. 3, 1917.

14685

**Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Limited.**

SCRIP for the new issue of shares in the above-named Company are now ready and will be exchanged for Banker's Receipts at the office of the General Agents.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GEORGE MCBAIN,  
General Agents,  
1 The Bund.

August 6, 1917.

14688

We offer at cut prices  
Children's Summer Underwear

Porous Mesh Union Suits

India Gauze Vests

Lisle and Gauze Ribbed Vests

Infants' Wrappers

also

Children's Sandals

Tennis Shoes

Hosiery.

**H. G. HILL & CO.**

116 Szechuan Road.

If you were to find an enterprising Chinese tailor who—

Kept up with the latest modes Fitted you to your complete satisfaction Gave you first quality goods And then charged you ONE fair PRICE, according to quality,

WHAT WOULD YOU DO ? You'd send immediately to—

**THOM SHING TAILOR**  
G19 Tiendong Road, near Broadway.

White Serke, Shantung Silk, Pongee, Pea Jackets, Fall Suits & Overcoats.

## In War Time

It is every man's duty to be as economical as possible in all his expenditures, and to avoid extravagance of all descriptions. When you want to hire a motor car, why pay \$4.00 or \$5.00 an hour, when you can obtain a comfortable, speedy, four-passenger

FORD at

PER HOUR \$3.00 PER HOUR

Minimum Charge \$1.00

Take advantage of our day and night service and clean reliable chauffeurs.

## MARKT GARAGE

PHONE 4257      PHONE 4257

**RING UP 3809**  
for a comfortable 5-passenger car  
PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

**CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.**  
2a Jinkee Road.

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**MEUX'S STOUT**

In excellent condition

**GARNER, QUELCH & CO.**

Wine Merchants

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**Dr. Carr, L. D. S., D. D. S.**

Dental Surgeon,  
Room No. 304. Telephone No. 200  
Aster House Hotel, Shanghai.

By appointment

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Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Only the best !

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14319

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Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

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## SOLE LEATHER

SIDES, BENDS, STRIPS.

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## Marseilles Tiles, Tiles, Tiles

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14707

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY

Men with I. C. S. Special Training for positions as follows:

- 1 Construction Superintendent (Foreigner)
- 1 Asst. Building Inspector
- 2 Computers (Building Specifications and Estimates) Chinese
- 3 Architectural Draftsmen (Chinese)
- 1 Surveyor (Chinese)
- 1 Expert Stenographer

Apply to China Agency

## INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

116 Nanking Road, giving details as to training and experience.

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, furnished house or flat, Western part of city, for several months. Apply to Box 428, THE CHINA PRESS.

14722 A.12.

## EDUCATION

EXPERIENCED LADY teacher gives lessons in Russian, French and music. New, easy methods. Apply 92, Range Road.

14698 A.9.13.

WANTED, lady teacher for lessons on guitar. Apply to Box 417, Tel. CHINA PRESS.

14695 A.14.

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, etc. Please apply to Box 423, THE CHINA PRESS.

14679 A.9.

WANTED TO RENT, flat of four living rooms, baths, kitchen, etc., or house of similar size. Central or Hongkew. Lease and fittings taken over. Apply to Box 403, THE CHINA PRESS.

14679 A.9.

STRAYED from 32 Bonne Road on Sunday evening, the 7th inst., a small fox terrier with black ears, black spots on back, and short tail. Answering to the name of "Jackie." Finder will be liberally rewarded on return of same to above address.

14691 A.9.

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 11

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2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
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## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-16 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (front and back, with bathrooms and verandas) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482.

AMERICAN age 35 wants position. Experienced in boiler and machine shop practice, accustomed to handling men. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 432, THE CHINA PRESS.

AN experienced male steno-typist seeks position for extra work after office hours. Apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS.

14698 A.9.

YOUNG CHINESE, having good knowledge of English, Chinese and bookkeeping, with both legal and business experience, desires engagement. Apply to Box 412, THE CHINA PRESS.

14689 A.10.

YOUNG LADY wants position as typist and general office worker. Willing to give trial. Apply to Box 399, THE CHINA PRESS.

14681 A.9.

YOUNG MAN (allied), 26 years old, at present employed, desires change to better position. Excellent working knowledge of English, French, Italian and Spanish. 6 years' experience in China. Good references. Apply to Box 401, THE CHINA PRESS.

14685 A.10.

A COMPETENT bookkeeper and clerk is willing to accept a position for night work. Apply to Box 392, THE CHINA PRESS.

14641 A.8.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply to Ally: THE CHINA PRESS.

14186

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 41 Rue Massenet. For full particulars apply to Wha Tung Co., 39, Kiangse Road. Tel. Central 2496.

14718 A.22.

TO LET, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. T's. 80 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14624 A.15.

WANTED: Experienced shipping clerk, thoroughly conversant with Customs work, and with perfect knowledge of all local conditions pertaining to shipping. Apply to Box 429, THE CHINA PRESS.